[THURSDAY, *June* 7, 1770.] (57) [NUMB. 1431.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

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Flour at 16*s.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 14 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 14½ oz. for 2 Coppers.

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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	☾'s Age.	High-Water.	riſes ☉ H. M.	ſets ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	14	9	after 4 35	before 8	Full ☾ To-Morrow, 4 Morning.
FRIDAY	○	9	4 34	8	
SATURDAY	16	10	4 33	8	
SUNDAY	17	11	4 33	8	
MONDAY	18	12	4 32	8	
TUESDAY	19	1	4 32	8	
WEDNESDAY	20	1	4 32	8	

Days 14 Hours 54 Minutes the 7th.

" *No Crocodile's ſalacious Snares,*
" *To ſeize the artleſs Unawares,*
" *Can match the Cant,*" *the Shifts and Turns,*
Of J——y S—— the L——r.

Mr. HOLT, *New-York, June* 4.

I AM confident no unbiaſſed Perſon who has or will be at the Pains to read the Charges I have exhibited againſt Mr. Scott, and his *evaſive* Anſwers to them, can require any further Evidence of the Aptitude of the Application of the Lines I have ſelected, almoſt verbatim, for my preſent Motto, from a late celebrated Song more truly characteriſtic of *the Man*, than any which has yet been publiſhed.——And ſince he cannot *contradict* any of the Charges relative to the Mortgage, is *tired* of the threatened " *Chaſtiſement*" of his Pen, and *dares* not attempt any other, by which either my Perſon or Character can receive the leaſt Injury; what remains but to *beat* ſo *daſtardly* an Adverſary out of his *laſt*, as I have already out of *all* his other *flimſy* Defences, in his own Way?

This I ſhall do with only a few Obſervations on the " *ſingle Point*," to which *he* has " *ſimply*" thought proper to reduce the Controverſy between us.——

He aſſerts, and ſays he will " *confeſs on Oath in his Anſwer to my Bill*," that he *actually* made the Offer of £.600 to Mrs. Schuyler by Letter; and that " *I tell him he ought to have made Oath of the Offer*:"—Juſt the Reverſe of this is true, as to the latter Aſſertion;——It being maniſeſt by my laſt Publication, that I cautioned him *againſt* making Oath of the Offer, and ſaid all that was incumbent on me to *prevent* it; becauſe Mrs. Schuyler, a Lady of great Veracity, ſolemnly declares that no *ſuch*, or *any* Offer ever was made her by *Word*, *Letter* or *Meſſage* from Mr. Scott, or any other Perſon whomſoever in *his* Behalf; which I make no Doubt that Lady will depoſe on Oath, if neceſſary, and it is impoſſible ſhe could forget (as the *bewildered* Man charitably ſuppoſes) an Offer it ſo much concerned her to remember and *accept* too, if ever it had *actually* been made her.——It is barely poſſible, the Letter Mr. Scott is reſolved to ſwear he wrote, " *becauſe it is required by the Forms of Law*," might have miſcarried, and *that* is his only *Come off*; but if ever he did *really* write a Letter containing *ſuch* Offer; ought he not to have produced the Copy of it, to aſcertain when *the* Offer was made, and how long before or ſince I " *had any Concern with the Affair.*" Or is there to be *another* Salvo ready, that he never kept a Copy of the Letter?—And if he did not keep a Copy of it, might not *his* Memory have deceived him in *that* Inſtance, rather than Mrs. Schuylers, whoſe is a remarkable *good* one, and as I ſaid before, could not poſſibly forget ſo *intereſting* an Offer, if it had *actually* been made? Will not the Public however, conſider it a moſt extraordinary Degree of *Raſhneſs* in my Antagoniſt to hazard an Oath upon ſo *rotten* a Foundation as *his Memory*, which has been proved either moſt *notoriouſly* treacherous, or *wilfully* defective in ſo many other Inſtances?——But *he* founds his Oath principally on *another* Circumſtance *equally* deluſive as *his* Memory;—becauſe " *my Bill expreſsly charges, that he actually cauſed the Offer to be made*;"—as if I was reſponſible for every or *any* Charge in a Bill drawn up by my Council; and although *he* is as much bound by having *authorized* as I aſſerted, to go as far as a certain Sum, as if *that* Sum had been *actually* offered in *his* Behalf; and therefore not *material* to me how *charged* in the Bill: Yet is it of the utmoſt Import to *him* to make it inconteſtibly evident by *other* concurrent Circumſtances, beſides *his* Oath on the *ſlender* Grounds which have *yet* appeared, that the Offer was *actually* made in the Manner *he* has *publickly* and repeatedly aſſerted.——But *every* Circumſtance hitherto " *conſpires*" to evince the Contrary.——

If my Claim is derelict *his* is more ſo, upon his *own* Principles, being more *ſtale* than mine; and therefore notoriouſly under the *ſame* Predicament, on which he *founds* his *idle* Plea of Dereliction againſt me, at the Time he *pretends* and ſays he will *ſwear* he made the Offer of £ 600 by Letter to Mrs. Schuyler, *becauſe no Purchaſe had been made of the prior Incumbrances*; which appears, by his own Confeſſion, he *neglected* to do until the Year 1761.—How ridiculous is it then to ſuppoſe that a Man, unleſs *mad* indeed, could have made the Offer of £.600 under *ſuch* Circumſtances?—

If he ſwears till he is dumb, his beſt Friends will never believe him *that* generous Man, as voluntarily to Offer £ 600 for what he verily believed, at the Time he offered it, " *a meer Nulity, which he was neither bound in Equity or Honour to diſcharge*"——On the Contrary, it *will* be concluded, that *he* not only " *verily believed*," but *well knew* the Mortgage under which I claim, to be *good* and *valid*, or *he* had never *authorized* his Friend to go as far as £.600 for *it*;—much leſs, that *he* made *ſuch* Offer *at once*, " *by Letter to Mrs. Schuyler.*"

Neither myſelf or my Council could ever draw from him during a Courſe of upwards of ſix Years conſtant and earneſt Solicitation, any other *generous* Offer, than is contained in *his* Letter of the 29th May 1767, of the principal Sum in Demand, near half a Centry old.——I have made ſeveral reaſonable Offers of an amicable Accommodation, which were by *him* diſdainfully rejected; and after all ſo *unmerited* Provocation; I have offered in my Bill, which I could no longer avoid filing, *to give or take* and pay *him* with *compound* Intereſt.—He refuſes to pay me even *ſimple* Intereſt or *any* Thing at all.——Let the World then judge who is the " *Robber*," and whether *he* would be *too* good to excerciſe *that* gallant Profeſſion to the utmoſt Extent of the Word, if *he* had *Spirit* and could do it with equal Impunity as by *fraudulently* detaining *that* which *of Right* belongs to another.

The other Part of the Performance is too trifling, and the Author too contemptible to attract my further Attention. ISAAC LOW.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Conſtantinople, March 3.

THE Grand Signor has depoſed Devlet Ghirai, Chan of the Tartars, and appointed Caplan Ghirai, Son of Selim Ghirai, his ſucceſſor.

Warſaw, March 17. A courier is juſt arrived from the banks of the Danube, with advice that the Ruſſian General, Major Gen. Czerniwich, had taken the town of Kilianova by aſſault; in which was found a conſiderable magazine, part of which they conveyed to Jaſſy, and burnt the reſt.

The ſame courier brought word, that Bender is actually inveſted, and that the Budziac Tartars had returned under the ſhelter of the cannon of Oczakow.

Naples, March 20. Our conjectures of an eruption of Mount Veſuvius being at hand, have proved true; for on Wedneſday laſt the mountain burſt within an hundred yards of the Crater, on the ſide of Pompeii, from whence iſſued a lava of about two miles in length, and two thouſand ſeven hundred paces in breadth; at the ſame time the vollies of ſtones, ſome not leſs than a ton weight, were thrown out of the Crater to a very conſiderable height, a thouſand feet or more, as we could judge by the time they took in falling. The lava has not yet reached the cultivated parts of the mountain. This eruption will probably be moderate, as we had ſo very violent a one two years ago.

Warſaw, March 21. Letters from Podolia, received yeſterday, adviſe, that General Stoffel is returned to Yaſſi, after leaving ſtrong garriſons in Bucharſt and Fockzany; and that Prince Repnin is marched in Moldavia with a conſiderable body of troops. A horde of Tartars have penetrated into the Poliſh Ukraine, near Joſefgrod, and plundered ſeveral villages, maſſacring the inhabants. Some light troops from General Romanzow's army, are goue in purſuit of them.

Warſaw, March 24. They write from Poſen, that a body of 1500 Ruſſians, commanded by General Ronne, entered that place on the 20th of this month, after diſperſing in their March two hundred of the Confederates. Count Morawſki who with ſome hundreds more of the latter was in poſſeſſion of the town, had luckily quitted it the evening before. A detachment of Ruſſians is gone in purſuit of them; but we know not yet whether they have been able to come up with them. Another account ſays, that the Ruſſians put all the above body of 200 Confederates to the ſword, except five only, who eſcaped; and that in the town the Coſſacks found twenty more, whom they made priſoners.

Vienna, March 24. The Turkiſh army, under the new Grand Viſir, is poſted near Bazarabo, about three miles from the Danube.

LONDON, April 7.

Yeſterday morning came on at Kingſton, the famous cauſe between the Right Hon. George Onſlow, and the Rev. Mr. Horne, for two letters publiſhed in July laſt. There was ſcarce ever more laughing in a Court of Juſtice on any occaſion. Mr. Onſlow had retained almoſt all the eminent Lawyers at the bar, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, the King's Serjeant and Council, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Wedderburn, &c. &c. &c. They were retained, but never had a brief; the intention being only to prevent their pleading for Mr. Horne. At one conſultation there were above eighteen Counſel attended. Six Gentlemen only, Serjeant Leigh, Mr. Cox, Mr. Biſhop, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Ladd, and Mr. Woodeſon, pleaded for Mr. Onſlow; Mr. Serjeant Glynn and Mr. Miſling were Counſel for Mr. Horne; and it appearing that the word *Pounds* (in the plural number) was written in the Record, inſtead of the word *Pound* (in the ſingular number) Mr. Onſlow was nonſuited. The action was brought againſt Mr. Horne for 10,000l. damages. It is ſuppoſed the expence to Mr. Onſlow will amount to at leaſt 1500l.

It is ſaid of Hampden, in the reign of King Charles, that when the King undertook, in perſon, to reaſon him out of his obſtinacy, by comparing the triſle in diſpute, which was only 40s. with the value of his eſtate, and the mighty charge of the ſuit, that he ſhould reply; " The difference is not worth a name. If your Majeſty will call a free Parliament, and they find it neceſſary that your Majeſty ſhould have half my eſtate, I ſhould think it my duty to reſign it without a murmur. But, though I give up all to public neceſſity, I will part with nothing to *will and pleaſure*; ſince in ſo doing, I ſhould be a traitor to the conſtitution of England."

Letters from Conſtantinople mention, that the Jews have been aſſured of the protection of the Grand Signior throughout his dominions, which had impreſſed them with ſo much gratitude, that very large voluntary contributions were raiſing through all their tribes for the ſervice of his Sublime Highneſs.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

Thurſday laſt in the Lower Room of a certain Society, a motion was made by Sir E— A—l—y, and ſeconded with great candour and abilities by the Right Hon. —— C—ly, Eſq; that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his M——y, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to lay before the Society an account of all grants and penſions, upon what eſtabliſhment, and to whom granted, ever ſince the commencement of the preſent Society. Great and ſpirited debates enſued on this occaſion. The firſt Military Officer under the Crown ſpoke long and in behalf of the motion. He wiſhed the motion might be put on a more large and extenſive bottom; and that a

fair perusal of all grants and pensions from his M——y's accession, to the present time, should be strongly insisted on, and the instruments containing such royal donations should be submitted to the consideration of every Member of the Society.

Another Member hinted, that a report was industriously circulated, that a pension of 1000 l. a year on the Irish establishment, for J—h D—n, Esq; and the lives of his three sons, was now in contemplation; but for his own part he could hardly credit such reports, and therefore begged the Gentleman on the other side of the House to remove his doubts, and set him right in this matter.

Lord N—h got up and answered the Gentleman who spoke last; and among other things, a knowledged the truth of the pension alluded to, and that it was he who advised the royal favour to extend its bounty to his worthy friend, for private services.

Many and severe replies were made on the merits and services of the Gentleman in question. Some of his bosom friends felt exceedingly for him, while his services were canvassed. The *Gentle Shepherd* expatiated much to the purpose on this occasion; and apprehended that the lucrative employment he holds at present under government, was more than adequate to his services.

Another Military Senator expressed his astonishment at the concessions which the short-lived Gentry opposite to him had made during the course of the debate. He heard, indeed, the former Ministers had their Tools and Sycophants, and after being well drubbed in that Club, these *gentle Spaniels* used to lick their sores. Sorry he was to find that the same custom prevailed in these times, and that the present and late Minister were for providing amply for their several *Toad eaters*.

Matters now began to grow very serious and many Members being fatigued with the length of the debate, desired the Chairman to put the question. Upon a division, it was over ruled by a majority of fifty-nine.

For the motion, 104
Against it, 163

It is reported a great personage has desired a conference with Lord Camden, on an affair of importance; and a report is circulated, that this upright Lawyer will be reinstated in the possession of the seals.

Late on Saturday night dispatches arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, from John Elliot, Esq; Governor of West Florida, said to relate to some recent and unexpected occurrences in that province.

April 12. A certain Westminster Magistrate, it is said, has declared, that he was ordered to call in the Military, if there should be occasion, on the day of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement; that some battalions of the guards were already appointed to line the principal streets at the West end of the town; and that proper peace officers were to be dispersed in all parts of the town.

The city of London have retained Mr. Dunning, Mr. Wedderburne, and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, in the cause which will be tried between the City and the Companies who have denied the authenticity of the Lord-Mayor's precept, upon all occasions except elections.

In the Paris Gazette, by Saturday's mail, we find the following article:

London, March 20. On Lord North's remitting to the H. of C. a copy of the remonstrance from the city of London, and of the answer which his Majesty made thereto, he added, *That the answer was* indited *by the* King *himself, and only approved of in Council.*

We are told, that all contests for the present Session, are at an end, between the Majority and the Minority, and that before next winter such a coalition will take place, as, by an equal participation of honours and emoluments, will render the balance of Patriotism pretty even, and leave it a disputable point which are best friends to the community.

A Gentleman lately arrived from Plymouth observes, that the bill for lighting and paving that town, which has lately passed, for improving the harbour, and for other useful purposes, has so incensed the lower class of inhabitants, that the Magistrates and principal people, who were most active in procuring the bill, are in great danger of their lives; and it is apprehended, that when the money, which the bill authorizes the proper officers to collect, comes to be levied an insurrection will ensue; so averse are they to what they call innovations.

By a private letter from Franckfort we learn, the Emperor of Germany, the Empress of Russia, the King of Denmark, and the King of Prussia, will have a personal conference some time between this and September next, and that a place will speedily be appointed for this illustrious meeting

An evening paper of last night says, that a letter from Denbighshire, received on Tuesday, contains the following account: "The people of this county have refused to pay the land tax; in consequence of which, great disturbances ensued; and the military in this neighbourhood, have been called upon to assist in preserving the peace, and reduced the malecontents to order, which we hope they will be able to effect, but are apprehensive a reinforcement will be necessary.

BOSTON, May 24.

Tuesday last an express arrived here from Philadelphia with dispatches from the trade there, to the trade in this town: The following were incloſed, viz.

Extract of a letter from London, March 18, 1770.

—WHEN the American affairs came to be debated in the House of Commons, the majority, notwithstanding all the weight of ministerial influence, was only 62 for continuing the whole last act; and would not have been so large, nay I rather think the repeal would have been carried, but that the ministry were persuaded by G. B——, and some lying letters said to be from Boston, that the associations not to import were all breaking to pieces, that America was in the greatest distress for want of the goods, that we could not possibly subsist any longer without them, and must of course submit to any terms Parliament should think fit to impose upon us. This with the idle notion of the dignity of P———, which they are so fond of, and imagine will be endangered by any further concessions, prevailed I know with many to vote with the Ministry, who otherwise on account of the commerce wish to see the difference accommodated. But though both the D. of G—— and L. N—— will, and are in my opinion rather inclined to satisfy us, yet the R——d party are so violent against us and so prevalent in the council, that more moderate measures could not take place.——On the other hand, the R———m and S———e people, with L. C——m and friends, are disposed to favour us if they were again in power, which at present they are not like to be; though those too, would be for keeping up the claim of parliamentary sovereignty, but without exercising it in any mode of taxation.

Besides these we have, for sincere friends and well-wishers, the body of dissenters generally throughout England, with many others, not to mention Ireland, and all the rest of Europe, who from various motives join in applauding the spirit of liberty with which we have claimed and insisted on our privileges, and wish us success, but whose suffrage cannot have much weight in our affairs.———The manufacturing towns absolutely refused to move at all; some pretending to be offended with our attempting to manufacture for ourselves; others saying that they had employment enough, and that our trade was of little importance to them whether we continued or refused it, Those who began a little to feel the effects of our forbearing to purchase, were persuaded to be quiet by the ministerial people; who gave out that certain advices were received of our beginning to break our agreements; of our attempts to manufacture proving all abortive and ruining the Undertakers, of our distress for want of goods, and dissentions among ourselves which promised the total defeat of all such kind of combinations, and the prevention of them for the future, if the government were not urged imprudently to repeal the duties. But now that it appears from late and authentic accounts, that the agreements continue in full force, that a ship is actually returned from Boston to Bristol with nails and glass, (articles that were thought of the utmost necessity) and that the ships that were waiting here for the determination of parliament, are actually returning to North-America in their ballast. The Tone of the manufacturers begins to change; and there is no doubt that if we are steady and persevere in our resolutions, these people will soon begin a clamour, that much pains have hitherto been used to stifle. In short, it appears to me that if we do not now persist in this measure 'till it has had its full effect, it can never be used on any future occasion with the least prospect of success: and that if we do persist another year we shall never afterwards have occasion to use it.

BOSTON, *May* 28.

In consequence of a letter from the Committee of Merchants in Philadelphia, to the Committee of Merchants in this town, brought by express last Tuesday evening, desiring to know the sense of the Merchants, Traders, &c. respecting the non importation agreement,---a meeting was called the day following at Faneuil-Hall, and after full and fair debates upon the subject matter of said letter,-- it was *Voted almost unanimously*,---That we would still strictly adhere to the non importation agreement entered into the 29th of October last, not to import goods from Great-Britain, till the act laying duties on tea, paper, glass, colours, &c. is totally repealed.------This meeting was as large and respectable a one as has been held upon such occasions, and the spirit and resolution manifested ninty-nine out of a hundred, to support their rights and privileges at all events, would do honour to any people; and our brethren of the other colonies may depend upon it, that the inhabitants of Boston will not be so far lost to a sense of honour and the general interest, as to give the least opening for a departure from those measures, which, under Providence are the most likely to work out our political salvation.

At a meeting of the Trade, &c. of this Town, at Faneuil-Hall, on Friday last, a letter was laid before the body, lately received from the standing Committee of Merchants in Newport, Rhode-Island, advising, that several persons (who it is said are chiefly Jews) had imported goods from Great-Britain, and refused to submit to have them stored, agreeable to their plighted promise. It appeared that the merchants and inhabitants of Newport, were so far from discovering that resolution upon this occasion, which becomes Americans struggling for rights, as that even their sincerity in the cause is justly to be suspected. In this view of the matter, the following votes were passed.

HAVING by a letter from the late standing Committee of Merchants at Newport, dated May 9th, 1770, been informed that several persons of that place have lately imported English and East-India goods from London, and have refused to store the same, in direct contravention and defiance of their own agreement, entered into and and subscribed on the 30th of October last, by which every person who entered into it, pledged his word and honour, "That if any European or East India goods "should arrive in that colony upon his or their account, "after the first of January, 1770, the same should be "stored and not offered or exposed to sale, until the act "imposing duties on paper, &c. for the sole purpose of "raising a revenue in America, should be repealed:" Therefore,

VOTED, As the sense of this body, that the conduct of the said persons betrays a contempt of all the sentiments of faith, truth, sincerity and honour, as well as a total insensibility to the interest and liberties of their country and posterity. And therefore, that we will renounce all commerce, connection and intercouse with them: And as the Inhabitants of Newport in general, have not expressed their detestation and resentment of such base and perfidious behaviour, which their sister colonies had just reason to expect, we will break off all trade and commerce with the inhabitants of the said town of Newport, until they shall have given full satisfaction for their base duplicity of conduct towards their brethren on the continent. And we rely upon the public spirit and virtue of the inhabitants of Salem, Nantucket, and other trading and fishing towns in this province; as also of the provinces and colonies of Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Philadelphia, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, &c. that they will heartily concur with us in this resolution.

And further VOTED, That we will view in the same odious light, and treat in the same contemptuous and resentful manner, all those who shall hold commerce with the said merchants and inhabitants of Newport, as we do those who are wicked and hardy enough to have communion with the few importers residing in this province.

VOTED, That the standing Committee of Merchants be and hereby are desired to transmit a copy of the foregoing votes to the late standing Committee of Merchants in Newport, who in their letter have expressed the sentiments of public spirit, and a just abhorrence of the perfidy of the aforesaid IMPORTERS, and the mercenary disposition which their conduct hath evidently discovered.

Extract of a letter from London. March 29.

"A certain periodical paper called the Whisperer, No. 5, and 6, having been laid before the Hon. House of Commons The House came to the following resolution; "That the said paper is a false, scandalous, and seditious libel, most insolently affronting and calumniating his Majesty and his royal family, presuming even to throw out menaces against the K. endeavouring to create in his M——a distrust of his people, as well as to alienate the affections of the people from his M——— and tending to excite the most dangerous attempts against his M———'s person, and against the happy establishment of the government of these kingdoms in his M———'s illustrious house." After which, it was ordered, that the said resolution be communicated to the house of Peers at a conference, and their concurrence desired thereto; whereupon a messenger was ordered from the Commons to desire a conference upon a matter of importance to the dignity of the crown, and the honour of his M———'s person and government; and the messenger being returned, reported that the House of Lords had agreed to the said conference, upon which a committee was appointed to manage the same, who laid the 5th and 6th numbers of the Whisperer, together with the resolution of the Commons before them—The Commons also resolved, that an humble address be presented to his M——— that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to his Attorney General, to prosecute the author or authors, the printer or printers, and the publisher or publishers, of the scandalous, false, and seditious libel, in order that they may be brought to condign punishment for the same.

It is said that the author or publisher of the Whisperer is not to be found. They are only sold by a parcel of children, one of whom says he is master Moore the publisher.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 24.

By the master of a vessel from the West-Indies, arrived at Hampton last Friday, we are informed that, being scarce of water, and off the Havannah, he went into the harbour with his boat, in order to procure a supply; but was immediately ordered out, although the water was sent after him. He counted in that harbour two and twenty ships of the line, most of which arrived there a few days before.

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 31.

We hear that a Vessel is just arrived from *Rhode-Island*, and as we have Accounts from the Northward, that the Inhabitants of that Colony have broke through the Association entered into by the Provinces in general, we insert this in order that the Public may be Cautious.

TO THE PRINTERS.

ON Thursday the 24th Inst. arrived here the Ship *Cambridge, Robert Hutton*, Master, from *Liverpool*, with a Cargo of sundry *European* and *East-India* Goods on board, to the Amount of £. 2360: 13: 7 Sterling the Property of Mr. *James Ward*, of *Liverpool*, who came Passenger in said Ship.———Mr. *Ward* immediately on his Arrival, desired a Meeting of the Committee of Inspection, to inquire into the Propriety of the Importation—They accordingly met the same Day, and after examining Invoices, &c. reported to a general Meeting of the Merchants, held the 25th, that Goods in the said Cargo, to the Amount of £. 1292: 12: 3½ Sterling, appeared contrary to the general Association of this Province.——A Chairman being chosen, the following Questions were put, viz.

1st, Whether the Cargo imported by Mr *Ward*, is agreeable to the Association or not? Resolved unanimously in the Negative

2d, Whether such Goods that are allowed to be imported under the Association and are not mixed and blended with those contrary to it, shall be landed or not? Resolved in the Affirmative.

3d, Whether such of the above Goods that are contrary to the Association, shall be landed and stored or not? Resolved in the Negative.

With this Determination Mr. *Ward* willingly acquiesced, and as he found it would not answer the Purpose to land only the Goods allowed by the Association, and packed separately, chose to carry the whole out of the Province. The Ship *Cambridge* accordingly sail'd from *Baltimore* the 26th, as it is supposed for *Virginia*. [Where it is to be hoped they will meet with a like Reception.]

NEW-JERSEY.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders, Merchants, and Traders of the County of Essex, at Elizabeth-Town, on Tuesday the 5th of June, 1770.

WHEREAS the present critical State of public Affairs, loudly calls on every Member of the Community, to use his utmost Influence in order to support the invaluable Liberties, handed down to him by his Ancestors: The Merchants, Traders and Freeholders, of the County of Essex, having seriously considered the disinterested Efforts of the Merchants and Traders of the neighbouring Colonies, to save their sinking Country, by entering into an Agreement not to import Goods from Great Britain, until the Acts of Parliament, passed for the express Purpose of raising a Revenue in the Colonies, should be totally repealed, which if continued, appears the most probable Means of accomplishing the valuable End so nobly designed.—And it being represented to us, that some few Individuals in several of the neighbouring Colonies, from Motives inconsistent with, and injurious to the Common Cause of Liberty, in order to raise their own private Fortune, are using their Influence to break thro' this laudable and patriotic Agreement; and which if violated or broken thro', would forever hereafter discourage their Friends in Great Britain and elsewhere, from exerting themselves in our Behalf, or putting any Confidence in our most solemn Assurances: By which Means we shall be always considered as a wavering, disunited People, and fit Subjects for every Imposition.——And as by this important Agreement of the Merchants only, they have themselves plighted their Faith to the Public, that they would inviolably adhere to the same, which has hitherto prevented other Branches of the Community from adopting Measures for the like salutary Purposes.———Therefore as we now think it incumbent on every Individual to exert himself in supporting the Common Cause, have unanimously entered into the following Resolutions;

1st. That the said Non-Importation Agreement, appears to be founded on the truest Policy, and is a legal and constitutional Method of discovering our Sense of the several Acts of the British Parliament, passed for the express Purpose of raising a Revenue in the Colonies as aforesaid; and that those adhering thereto, are entitled to the Approbation and Thanks of every Freeholder in the Colonies.

2dly. *Resolved*, That as it appears that the Enemies of our happy Constitution in Great Britain, have prevented the full Effect of the said patriotic Agreement, by industriously propagating a mistaken Opinion of a Disunion in the Colonies, with Respect to the said Agreement; and an Incapacity, as well as want of Firmness in supporting so self-denying a

Scheme, and having prevailed on the Manufacturing Towns to withhold their Intereſt, and ſuſpend their Clamours, aſſuring them, that in Caſe thoſe Impoſitions ſhould be continued another Year, that we ſhould be obliged to diſcontinue this neceſſary Meaſure, and thereby be ever afterwards expoſed to their unreaſonable Reſtrictions and Impoſitions.—We do therefore unanimouſly agree to make known our Sentiments, that the ſaid Agreement ſhould be firmly adhered to, until the ſaid Acts of Parliament be totally repealed.

3dly. *Reſ.* That we will do every Thing in our Power to carry into farther Execution ſo generous a Plan.

4th. *Reſ.* That we will not ourſelves or by others, receive, purchaſe, ſell or otherwiſe uſe, any of the Manufactures or Merchandize imported from Great Britain, contrary to ſaid Agreement; and that we will not trade or have any commercial Intercourſe with ſuch Perſons, who ſhall import Goods, or Cauſe them to be imported, or with any Perſon who ſhall purchaſe Goods or other Merchandize ſo imported,—but that we will uſe every lawful Means in our Power, to hinder the Sale of ſuch Goods, in any Way whatſoever.

5th. *Reſ.* That we are determined, that we will at all Times, be ready to join in any Meaſures that ſhall be entered into by the Colonies in general, to carry the Deſign of ſaid Agreement into the fulleſt Execution; or if neceſſary, to render the Inconveniencies occaſioned thereby to Individuals, more equal and tolerable.

6th. *Reſ.* That we do highly approve and applaud the ſpirited Behaviour of our Boſton, New-York and Philadelphia Brethren, in renouncing all Commerce and Intercourſe with the Traders and Inhabitants of Newport in Rhode-Iſland, who have ſo perfidiouſly deſerted them in this glorious Struggle: And we do agree to obſerve the ſame Rules of Conduct, they have ſo properly adopted, with reſpect to the ſaid Traders and Inhabitants of Newport.

7th. *Reſ.* That we are well convinced that theſe are the general Sentiments of all the Freeholders and Inhabitants of this Province; and we will readily concur with them in any farther Meaſures they may propoſe, for the Support of an Agreement, upon which the Preſervation of the Liberties of America ſo eſſentially depend.

8th. *Reſ.* And laſtly, that we will at all Times, do every Thing in our Power to preſerve good Order and Decorum in this Province, and to ſtrengthen the Hands of Government, agreeable to our invaluable Conſtitution.

To the Printer of the New-York Journal.

LONDON, April 10.

SIR,

The following Liſt of American Agents, with the Notes, I believe every Well-wiſher to America will be obliged to you for publiſhing in your Paper. They are only plain Facts, and it is left to the Clear-ſighted Americans themſelves to make the proper Comments thereon.

I am yours and theirs,

A. S.

A Liſt of the American Agents for the Year 1770, *with Notes.*

		No.
Nova Scotia,	Richard Cumberland. Eſq;	1
Maſſachuſetts,	William Bollan, Eſq; for the Council	2
	Dennys De Berdt, Eſq; for the Aſſembly	3
Rhode-Iſland;	Joſeph Sherwood, Eſq;	4
Connecticut,	Richerd Jackſon, Eſq;	5
	Dr. Johnſon, L. L. D. extraordinary Agent	6
New-York,	Robert Charles, Eſq;	7
New-Jerſey,	Mr. Wilmot	8
Pennſylvania,	Richard Jackſon, Eſq;	9
	Dr. Benj. Frankin, L. L. D. extraordinary Agent	10
Delaware County,	Dennys De Berdt, Eſq;	11
Maryland,	Charles Garth, Eſq;	12
Virginia,	——— Abercrombie, Eſq; for the Council	13
	Edward Montague, Eſq; for the Aſſembly	14
South Carolina,	Charles Garth, Eſq;	15
Georgia,	Dr. Franklin	16

NOTES.

No. 1. Richard Cumberland, Eſq; is a Placeman, holding Poſts under the Government at Pleaſure, to the Amount of near eighteen hundred Pounds per Annum, ſome of which may be ſeen in the Court Calender.

No. 2. William Bollan, Eſq; Agent for the Council, has now a monſtrous and moſt unreaſonable Account unſettled with his Conſtituents, the Payment of which entirely depends on them; and this demanded ſeveral Years ago, is not yet agreed to.

No. 3. Dennys De Berdt, Eſq; a North American Merchant, who has ſuffered much in his commercial Concerns by adhering ſtrictly to the true political Intereſts of America, and has always diſcharged his Duty as an honeſt Man,——witneſs his Conduct in the ever memorable Conteſt about the American Stamp-Act, and in the Years 1768 and 1769.

No. 4. Joſeph Sherwood, Eſq; an honeſt Quaker,——he refuſed his Aſſent to America's being taxed by the B——ſh P——t, when the American Agents were applied to by the GENTLE SHEPHERD to obtain their Approbation of the American Stamp-Act.

No. 5. Richard Jackſon, Eſq; was private Secretary to George Greenville at the Time of paſſing the American Stamp-Act, worth about 2000l. per Annum, in the great conſtitutional Conteſt between the Freeholders of England and an arbitrary Miniſtry, in the Caſe of the Middleſex Election in 1769 he voted for Colonel Lutterell, an avowed Miniſterial Tool—he alſo ſeems inclinable ſtill to become a dependent Placeman, by being a Candidate for the ſollicitorſhip to the Board of Trade, in the Room of the late Sir Matthew Lamb.

No. 6. Dr. Johnſon, extraordinary Agent—a ſenſible and well-meaning American,

No. 7. Robert Charles, Eſq, was appointed Comptroller of the Poſt-Office by George Greenville, but turned out by Lord Rockingham.

No. 8. Mr. Wilmot, Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.

No. 9. Richard Jackſon, Eſq; See No. 5.

No. 10. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, L. L. D. Extraordinary Agent, Deputy Poſt-Maſter in America during Pleaſure; his Son is alſo Governor of New-Jerſey, appointed during the Adminiſtration of LORD BUTE.*

No. 11. Dennys De Berdt, Eſq; See No. 3.

No. 12. Charles Garth, Eſq; a concealed Placeman, by holding the Poſt of Warden of the Fleet-Priſon during Pleaſure, in the Name of Jyles, the annual Salary 200l. and the Perquiſites ſuppoſed to be about 600l. per Annum more.

No. 13. ——— Abercrombie. Eſq; has a Penſion of 200l. per Annum, on the Virginia Eſtabliſhment.

No. 14. Edward Montague, Eſq; a Maſter in Chancery, Agent for the King of Poland—and voted for Colonel Lutterell, with the ſucceſsful Minority at the Middleſex Election in 1769.

No. 15. Charles Garth, Eſq; See No. 12.

No. 16. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, L. L. D. See No. 10.

* *Notwithſtanding this Gentleman's Situation and Connections, it muſt be confeſſed he has on many Occaſions ſtrenuouſly exerted himſelf in defence of the Rights of the Britiſh Colonies.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, April 5.

"*For ſome weeks paſt we have been amuſed about the duty on tea being ſoon to be taken off, an opinion which ——— was ſo ſanguine in, that his ſhip waited many days for that event.—My ſentiments correſpond with many others, who think that the Government has determined upon fixed, or rather obſtinate principles, to enforce a revenue in America.*"

Another letter from Briſtol, of the ſame date, ſays,

"*I have juſt received letters from our friends in London, who begin to deſpair of the duty on tea being repealed; but there are not wanting ſome of a contrary opinion.*"

By Capt. Bellow from St. Croix, we learn, that on the 5th inſtant, they had a moſt violent gale of wind there, the like not remembered at this ſeaſon of the year, which continued at the heighth about four hours; that the wind blowing right on the ſhore, cauſed a prodigious heavy ſea in the road, and made the veſſels drag their anchors; that two American ſloops were drove aſhore, one of which, commanded by Capt. Price, it was thought, could not be got off, the other had her ſide beat in and was entirely loſt, but the people all ſaved; that conſiderable damage was done to the ſmall craft, and it was thought that had the gale continued one hour longer, all the veſſels in the road would have parted their cables, and been drove aſhore.

NEW-YORK, *June* 7.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE preſent alarming Criſis, renders it neceſſary for the Inhabitants of this City and County to be convened, in order to deliberate on Meaſures to ſupport the Liberties of this Country, which have been invaded by a tyrannical Miniſtry. This is therefore to give Notice to the Friends of Liberty of all Ranks, that a Meeting for the above ſalutary Purpoſe, is to be held this Evening, (being Wedneſday) at 6 o'Clock, at the City Hall, where a Matter of the utmoſt Importance to the People of this Colony is to be communicated, and deliberated upon.-----Every Friend to his Country is requeſted to attend.

New York, May 30, 1770.

Early on laſt Wedneſday Morning, the above Advertiſement was paſted up in the moſt public Places of, and carried thro' the City, which brought together at the City-Hall, about 7 o'Clock in the Evening, a conſiderable Number of the Inhabitants of all Ranks, to whom the following Reſolutions were twice read and agreed to by a very great Majority.

WHEREAS the Enemies to the Liberties of America, in Great Britain, have declared, in order to ſupport their Tyranny, that the laudable Agreement entered into by the Merchants of North-America, not to import Goods until the Act of Parliament impoſing a Duty on Paper, Glaſs, Painters Colours and Tea was repealed, was broke thro' and at an End. And whereas the Merchants of Newport in the Colony of Rhode-Iſland, altho' they acceded to the above Compact very late, by which they have greatly advanced their private Intereſts, and injured the Cauſe of Liberty, in which they in common with the other Colonies are intereſted, have notwithſtanding theſe Conſiderations, being loſt to all Senſe of public Virtue, and influenced by a ſordid Regard to private Gain, lately received Engliſh and Eaſt India Goods, contrary to their own voluntary and ſolemn Contract, and thereby violated their Faith pledged to the other Colonies, ſo that they have given too much Ground for our Enemies to triumph, and to diſcourage the noble Struggles now making to preſerve the Liberties of this Country. In order therefore to prevent the former, and ſupport the latter, and if poſſible to bring them to a Senſe of their Duty,

RESOLVED, That the Merchants of Newport, or any others who have violated the Non-Importation Agreement, are, for that inglorious Defection from the Intereſt of their Country, declared Enemies to the Liberties of North-America, and that unleſs they return to their Duty we will treat them as ſuch.

RESOLVED, That we will have no Trade or Commerce with the Merchants of the Colony of Rhode-Iſland, or any of its Inhabitants, but on Condition that the Merchants of that Colony ſolemnly declare on Oath, that they will ſtrictly obſerve, and maintain the Non-Importation Agreement, and uſe the beſt Endeavours to oblige others to conform to it, while the ſame is adhered to by the capital Towns on the Continent; and as an Evidence of their Sincerity, immediately re-ſhip all the Goods unſold, to Great Britain, which they have imported contrary to their Agreement, and ſend us two reputable Merchants who have been Witneſſes of the other Merchants being qualified as above required, and of the Departure of the ſaid Goods, and alſo that they give ſtrict Orders to the Maſters of their Veſſels trading to Great Britain, not to take any Goods on board not allowed by the Agreement, for any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever: And if any Goods ſhould arrive in their Veſſels, contrary to the Non-Importation Agreement, that they cauſe them to be re-ſhipped to Great Britain, or to whatever Place they were imported from.

RESOLVED, That if the Merchants of the ſaid Colony, do not in one Month after the Date hereof, comply with the Requiſitions in the proceeding Reſolution, altho' the Act of Parliament impoſing the aforeſaid Duties ſhould be totally repealed, yet we will hold the Merchants and Inhabitants of that Colony in the utmoſt Contempt and Abhorrence, in order to tranſmit to our Poſterity the ſtrongeſt Evidence of our Deteſtation of the baſe Conduct of the Enemies of the Liberties of their Country.

RESOLVED, That we will uſe our Endeavours with the Merchants and Inhabitants of the neighbouring Colonies to come into Reſolutions ſimilar to theſe.

RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of the Inhabitants now met, that the Veſſels trading from Rhode-Iſland, now in this Port, do depart in Twenty-four Hours from the Diſſolution of this Convention; and that the Maſters of ſuch Veſſels, as have lately arrived from that Colony, be deſired to depart without unloading any Part of their Cargoes.

RESOLVED, That we will, to the utmoſt of our Power, by all legal Means, preſerve the Non-Importation Agreement inviolate in the City and Colony, until the Act aforeſaid is totally repealed; and that we will not buy any Goods from any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall tranſgreſs that ſalutary Agreement, and that we will uſe our utmoſt Influence to prevent others from purchaſing Goods from them.

RESOLVED, That the Goods imported Yeſterday in Capt. Spiers, from Glaſgow, contrary to the Non-Importation Agreement, ſhall not be landed in any Part of this Colony, under any Pretence whatſoever, but that the ſame ſhall be exported without Delay to Great Britain; and that Meſſrs. Walter and Thomas Buchannan, and the ſaid Captain, in order to ſatisfy the Public, declare, without Loſs of Time, that they will uſe their utmoſt Endeavours, that this Reſolution be punctually complied with.

New York, May 30. 1770.

In Conſequence of the above Meeting, the Committee of Merchants on Thurſday Evening, publiſhed an Advertiſement, intimating, That the Meeting was called without the Knowledge of the Committee appointed to inſpect into the Importation of Goods, and there undertook to paſs Reſolves, on a Matter ſettled the Evening before to the entire Satisfaction of the Perſon choſen for that Purpoſe; by which irregular Proceeding, they conſidered themſelves no longer a Committee. They therefore requeſted the Inhabitants to meet at the Coffee-Houſe, on Friday, to chooſe another Committee. A conſiderable Number of the Inhabitants accordingly met at the Place appointed, and agreed, that the Committee who had hitherto acted ſhould ſtill continue;-----and returned them Thanks for their upright Conduct in ſupporting the Non-Importation Agreement; which the Inhabitants of this Province are determined ſtrictly to adhere to.

We bear his Majeſty's Statue is to be placed in the Bowling-Green, facing the Fort Gate, where Preparations are accordingly making for that Purpoſe.

Letters from London inform us, that Col. Gabbot, well known here, late of the 16th Regiment, killed two Highwaymen that attempted to rob him at different Times, in one Afternoon, in his Way up to London from the Country.

Capt. Randle, in 16 Days from New-Orleans, informs us, that all the Tranſports with the 16th Regiment on board, were ſafe arrived at Penſacola, and that on the 18th ult. he met with Capt. Berrian, in the Sloop Chance, of this Port, from Penſacola, for St. Auguſtine, with Soldiers on board.

Capt. James Chambers, in a Brig belonging to this Port, is caſt away on Trinidada, in his Paſſage from the Muſqueto Shore for Jamaica; the Veſſel entirely loſt, but the Cargo and Crew are ſaved; and 'tis ſaid Capt. Chambers was put into Priſon by the Spaniards.

On Sunday the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Goodridge, ſailed with the Mail for Falmouth; at the ſame Time alſo ſailed for Briſtol, the Ship Prince George, Capt. Stanton.

On Tueſday Evening the 29th Ultimo, the Ship Edward, Capt. Kemble, from London, (who left the Downs the 18th of April) unfortunately ran aſhore on Barnegat Beach, where its feared the Veſſel will be loſt, but all the People, and it is ſaid the Cargo will be ſaved. The Occaſion of this melancholy Accident is variouſly reported, but it is generally ſaid, the Pilot on board miſtook the Land for the Neveſinks, near the Hook; however, we have not been able to obtain a particular Account from any of the Perſons on board, at the Time, or any directly informed of it by them. William Bayard, and Ralph Izzard, Eſqrs. came Paſſengers in the above Ship.

We find by the Boſton Papers and by private Advices, that the Importers of Goods there, are ſo odious and contemptible, that they are generally ſhuned as if infected with the Plague, ſo that they live moſt unhappy and miſerable Lives, and moſt of them apprehend they ſhall be obliged to leave the Colony; as the People from the higheſt to the loweſt, think it highly ſcandalous to aſſociate with, or be ſeen in their Company. Sundry Perſons who were ſuſpected to have viſited or have private Dealings with ſome of them, having been on that Account mentioned in the Papers there, they have publiſhed Advertiſements offering conſiderable Rewards for the Diſcovery of the Authors of thoſe Reports which they eſteem as highly ſcandalous and injurious to their Characters.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Mary, M'Kaller; and Charles, Candell, from Hiſpaniola; Humbird. Cox; General Gage, Thayler; and Mary, Willbur, Rhode-Iſland; Sally, Schermerhorne, South-Carolina; Brimage, Johnſon, North-Carolina; Speedwell, Smith, Boſton. Brig John and Charles, Butler, Liſbon; Charming Patty, Bryſon, Dublin; Enterprize, Rynolds. Surinam. Snow James and Mary, Workman, Larne. Schooner Lovely Betſy, Deane, Coracoa; Polly, Amory, Tortola. Ship Sharp, Speirs, Greenoch; Sally, Pearce, London.

Outward. Sloop Mees, Blundell, for North-Carolina; Dove, Ferguſon, Philadelphia; Speedwell, Smith, Boſton. Ship Britannia, Miller; and Snow Hopewell, Smith, London.

Cleared. Ship Albany, Richards, to London; Prince George, Staunton, Briſtol; Sharp, Speirs, Philadelphia. Sloop Succeſs, Tynes, Surinam; Hawk, Thompſon, Dominica; True Blue, Rowlings, Muſquito-Shore; St. Andrew, Bonner, Madeira; Polly, Houſton, Coracoa; Humbird, Cox, Rhode-Iſland; Little Peggy, Randall. junr. Fyal. Brig Conway, Keith, Liſbon. Schooner Adventure, Roſs, Falmouth, N. E. Drake, Cole, Newfoundland; Sally, M'Aroy, Madeira.

THE Truſtees for all the Creditors of Meſſrs. Perreau and Jollie of Guadaloupe, whoſe Eſtate within this Colony, hath been attached: Do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to make a Dividend among the Creditors of the ſaid Perreau and Jollie, of the Monies which have come to their Hand. And they do hereby deſire all the ſaid Creditors, to meet them at the Counting-Houſe of Hugh and Alexander Wallace, in Burnet-Street, of the City of New-York, on Thurſday the ninth Day of Auguſt next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon; when the Accounts will be adjuſted, and a Dividend made, agreeable to the Directions of an Act, entitled, an Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors.

New-York, 7th June, 1770.

HUGH WALLACE,
ALEXANDER WALLACE,
ANTHONY VAN DAM.

31 33

PURSUANT *to an Order made by the Hon. Daniel Horſmanden, and George Duncan Ludlow, Eſqrs. two of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York, upon the Petition of Benjamin and Moſes Hays, Inſolvent Debtors, and ſundry of their Creditors: Notice is hereby given, by the Petitioners, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Benjamin and Moſes Hays, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) to the ſaid Juſtices, by Tueſday the ſeventeenth Day of July next, at ten o'Clock in the Morning, at the Houſe of the ſaid Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; in Smith-Street, in the City of New-York, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Benjamin and Moſes Hays, ſhould not be made to George Duncan and Gabriel H. Ludlow, appointed by the Petitioners for that Purpoſe, and the ſaid Benjamin and Moſes Hays, be thereupon diſcharged, agreeable to the Directions of ſeveral Acts of the Legiſlature of the Colony of New-York; the one entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned;" one other, entitled, "An Act, to continue an Act, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned, with an Addition thereto;" and the other, entitled, "An Act more effectually "to ſecure to Creditors the Benefits intended by the Acts, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors."*

New-York, 4th June, 1770. 31 33

POET'S CORNER.

From the General Evening Poſt. (London.)

AN EPIGRAM.

OF Outs and Inns, the common ſins
Are public peculation;
Inns have been Outs, and Outs been Inns,
And both have robb'd the nation.
Since both alike one plan purſue
Of mal-adminiſtration,
Of each ſort raiſe a choſen few
To an exalted ſtation.
My views are far from ſiniſter;
To work a reformation,
I'd make Jack Ketch Prime Miniſter
Of each man's elevation. *Martial Impartial.*

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

Watling-Street, March 8.

IN winter months our Senate ſits,
Near Millions twelve to raiſe,
Whilſt each Projector ſtrains his wits,
To find out means and ways.
The ſummer months our He—o ſpends,
In what I ſhall not ſay,
But finds out ways and means and ends,
To ſquander all away.

City of New-York, 31ſt May 1770.

To the PUBLIC.

EDWARD BARDIN, who lately kept the King's Arms Tavern, in the Fields, will open on Monday next, a complete Victualing-Houſe, the Sign of the Golden Ton, in Chapel-Street; where Gentlemen may Breakfaſt, Dine and Sup, any Day in the Week:—Alſo Dinners or Suppers for large or ſmall ſet Companies, provided in the moſt genteel Manner, on the ſhorteſt Notice.—Victuals ready dreſſed, ſold out in any Quantity, to ſuch Perſons who may find it convenient to ſend for it; *And* every Day, from eleven o'Clock till twelve, a Cloth will be laid, for ſuch Gentlemen who may chooſe a Reliſh, &c.

Said Bardin returns his ſincere Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, for their many Favours, and humbly hopes for a Continuance thereof, which he will endeavour to Merit, by the moſt civil Treatment, and the very beſt Accommodations.

The public Prints taken in for Gentlemen's Amuſement.

N. B. Mead and Cakes, as uſual: Such Perſons as ſend for Mead out of the Houſe, are deſired to ſend good clean Bottles, in return for thoſe taken away. 30 33

ANY Gentleman inclining or intending to carry on the Spermaceti-Works, in all the various Branches; may hear of a young Man at Mr. Gilſton's, near the Head of Chapel-Street; who will engage to anſwer his higheſt Expectations, in performing every Branch thereunto belonging: And likewiſe erect the Materials for carrying on ſaid Buſineſs.

Old Jamaica SPIRITS,

A few HOGSHEADS,
TO BE SOLD, BY
JAMES CREIGHTON,
Near the Royal Exchange. 30—

New-York, 28th May, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in New-York, an indented ſervant man, a ſailor by trade, named Robert Mathews, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown hair, of a fair complexion, blew eyes, well built, and much pitted with the ſmall-pox, knock kneed, was born in Philadelphia; had on when he went away, a brown foreſt cloth coat, green waiſtcoat, blue and white ſtriped lining, coarſe trowſers, with buttons on them marked 16. Whoever takes up the ſaid run away, and ſecures him in any of his majeſty's goals, or brings him to his maſter, ſhall have Four Dollars, and all reaſonable charges paid by HENRY USTICK. 30 33

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN-away from the Subſcriber, living in Eveſham, Burlington County, New-Jerſey, on the 25th Inſtant May; an Engliſh Servant Man, named Thomas Haines, about 20 Year, of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, ſtoops in his Walk, has a down Look, wears his own ſtraight brown Hair, little Eyes, is ſlender built: Had on and took with him, a half worn Beaver Hat, a drab coloured homeſpun Bearſkin Jacket, an old Oznaburgs Shirt, Tow Trowſers, very long; a Pair of knit Breeches, of a Dove Colour, with brown Knee Garters, blue Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes. It is likely he will pretend to know ſomething of the butchering Buſineſs, as he ſerved ſome Time to it in England.—Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, if taken up in New-York Government, and Ten Dollars, if taken in New-Jerſey, with all reaſonable Charges, paid by

30 33 JOSIAH FOSTER.

New-Jerſey, Monmouth. } BY Order of the Hon. Judges, John Anderſon, and James Lawrence, Eſqrs. two of the Judges of the Court of Com-Pleas for the ſaid County; that Samuel Leonard, jun. a Priſoner for Debt in ſaid Gaol, was this 26th Day of April 1770, qualified to his Schedule of his Effects, purſuant to a late Act of the Aſſembly; entitled an Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, made this preſent tenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, &c.

Now this is to give Notice, to all the Creditors of ſaid Debtor, that they be together at the Court Houſe of ſaid County, on the 18th Day of June next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid Debtor's Eſtate ſhould not be aſſigned for the Uſe of his Creditors, and his Body diſcharged from Gaol, purſuant to ſaid Act. 30 32

Monmouth Gaol, April 26th, 1770.

HENRY REMSEN, jun. & Com.

Have remaining for Sale at their Store in Hanover-Square, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, *the following Articles;*

SCARLET, blue, green, drab colour and mixt broadcloths; red ſtruods, ſcarlet ſhalloon, crimſon and yellow tammy, green and blue calimanco, black ruſſel; plain and figured black everlaſting, flowered drawboy, brown thickſet, dyed barragon, cotton ribbs, white and dyed jeans; a few pieces of linen check, ſtriped camblet, figured duroys and ſtuffs, figured white ſilk gauze; 6-4, 8-4 and half qur. and 7-4 bed bunts; ſtriped ticken, clouting diaper, mens and boys black worſted ſtockings, girls and maids blue do. ſcarlet & black breeches pieces, mens ſilk ſtockings, boys brown thread do. womens fine white thread do. a few pieces of chints and callico; ſtriped and check'd muzeen and lorette for mens veſts; a few pieces of white and black edging, ſome trimming and other ribbons; black trimming for hatts, black figured mode, ſilk knee garters, black cravats; buttons, ſilk and hair, and twiſt; temple ſpectacles, fine and coarſe horn combs, combs in caſes; girls and womens fans of various ſorts; womens black ſilk gloves and mits; white, black and green threads, waters in boxes; white and yellow metal and plated buttons, horſewhips, mixt and brown pluſh; womens crape, Iriſh linens, Iriſh camblet, ſtriped holland, brown Mancheſter velvet, white China taffaties and flower'd damaſk, ſcarlet ſilk cord, broad ſcarlet gimp, green ſilk purſes; fine and coarſe darning needles, girls and maids purple flower'd mits, womens black crape fans; darning thread, ſome links, buckles, ſciſſars, razors, ſmall ſnuff boxes, ſweet meat knives, beeds; long ſithes, that can be recommended, &c.

ALSO,

The very beſt of wool cards,—and cotton cards.

☞ Ready money given for any quantity of merchantable POT and PEARL ASHES 30 33

Albany, 26th May, 1770.

ALL Perſons indebted to Thomas Shipboy, of Albany, by Bond Note, or Book Debt; are requeſted to come and diſcharge the ſame, by the firſt of Auguſt next, otherwiſe, they may depend that their Accounts, &c. will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, without further Notice. 30 33

For *LONDON*,
The SNOW HOPEWELL,
Capt. JAMES SMITH;

WILL ſail with all poſſible Speed: For Freight or Paſſage, apply to John Murray, or the Captain on board, at Murray's Wharf,

New-York, 12th May, 1770. 28 32

To be SOLD, by
NICHOLAS BOGART,
In the Broad-Way, near Oſwego-Market;

LOndon long pipes, TD
A variety of Scot's thread,
by the ounce or pound,
Scot's ſnuff in bladders, or
by the lb.
Felt hats, men and boys caſtor ditto,
White Chapel round and
ſquare pointed needles,
Knitting needles, Jews harps,
Horn combs, and ivory fine
teeth'd ditto,
Paſtboard and ſilk ſtay laces,
Cruels and Engliſh worſteds,
Calicoes, ſtampt linen and
cottons, white calicoes,
Muſlins and French cottons,
Long lawns, cambricks, and
Plain lawns,
A variety of thread laces, and
Darning threads,
Ell & yard wide plain gauze,
Ell black gauze, love and
love ribbons,
Silk and leather womens
gloves,
Worſted and leather womens
mits
Holland bedticks, 7-4 and
6-4 bunts,
Beſt China cups and ſaucers,
Poplins, worſted damaſks, &
Camblets,
Black and coloured India
taffeties,
Black Engliſh taffeties and
Perſians,
Sarſenets, various colours,
Knee garters, various colours,
Broad-cloths of various colours and prices,
Bath rugs, rateens, frizes,
and half thicks,
Peniſtons, flannels, long ells,
German ſerge,
Rateens, ſhalloons, durants,
Calimancoes tammies, variety of ſhags, velvets,
Everlaſtings, ſerge de niſmes,
Satinets,
Stocking patterns, variety of
Sewing ſilks,
Buttons, twiſt, coloured
Thread, buckram,
Coat bindings, quality bindings, ſilk ferrets,
Galoons, yellow canvas for
working ſamplers,
Wriſting paper, ink-powder,
and primers,
Pſalters, Dilworth's ſpelling
books,
New teſtaments and bibles,
Dutch folio bibles,
A variety of Dutch books for
teaching children,
Yard, 13-8, 6-4, and 7-8
checks,
Nankeens, by the piece,
Hoſes, Briſtol, Iriſh, and
childrens ſhoes,
Souſhong and bohea tea,
Cotton,
Pepper, coffee, chocolate,
and powder blue,
Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs,
and mace,
Alſo, a complete ſet of tinmans tools. 16 21

TO BE LET,
From the firſt of MAY
A Houſe in Maiden-Lane, oppoſite to Mr. Rutger's Brew Houſe, with ſeven fire places, a good yard a pump of excellent water, and a good ciſtern: Inquire of the Printer hereof. 14 18

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dreſſer,

AT the Corner, oppoſite to the Tavern lately kept by Meſſrs. Bolton and Sigell's, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

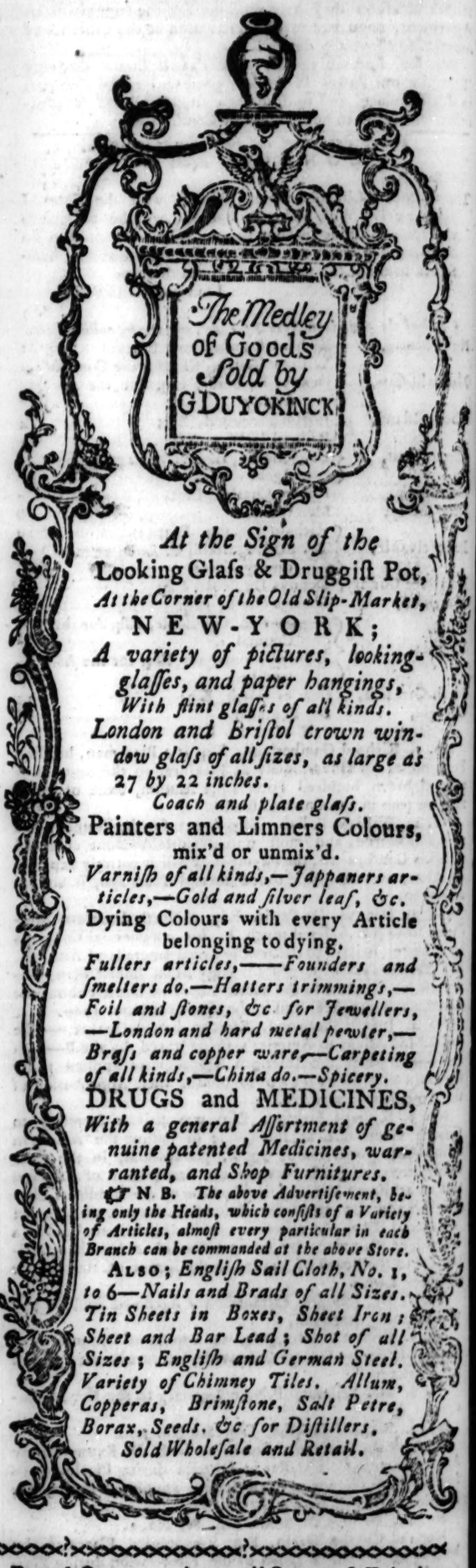
N. B. He has to ſell, Ladies beſt Tortoiſe-ſhell Combs of all Sorts. 68—

AT
Ogdens, Laight, & Company;
VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,
Newark, Eaſt New-Jerſey,

ARE made all kinds of hollow ware, and other caſtings uſually made at their furnaces; ſuch as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, pye-pans of various ſizes, potaſh kettles and ſugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath ſtoves for burning coal, iron ſtoves for work-ſhops and ſhips cabbins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and ſizes, half hundred and ſmaller weights. As their metal is of the beſt quality, and the conſtruction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the moſt improved; their ware is equal if not ſuperior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general ſuperior to Engliſh hammers, &c.

Any perſon wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his ſtore in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at the furnace in Newark, New-Jerſey, caſtings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above perſons. N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

A complete Aſſortment at the
UNIVERSAL STORE or



At the Sign of the
Looking Glaſs & Druggiſt Pot,
At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,
NEW-YORK;
A variety of pictures, looking-glaſſes, and paper hangings,
With ſtint glaſſes of all kinds.
London and Briſtol crown window glaſs of all ſizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches.
Coach and plate glaſs.
Painters and Limners Colours,
mix'd or unmix'd.
Varniſh of all kinds,—Jappaners articles,—Gold and ſilver leaf, &c.
Dying Colours with every Article belonging to dying.
Fullers articles,——Founders and ſmelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—Foil and ſtones, &c for Jewellers,—London and hard metal pewter,—Braſs and copper ware,—Carpeting of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
With a general Aſſortment of genuine patented Medicines, warranted, and Shop Furnitures.

☞ N B. *The above Advertiſement, being only the Heads, which conſiſts of a Variety of Articles, almoſt every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above Store.*

ALSO; *Engliſh Sail Cloth, No. 1, to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes. Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron; Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all Sizes; Engliſh and German Steel. Variety of Chimney Tiles. Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, Salt Petre, Borax, Seeds, &c for Diſtillers. Sold Wholeſale and Retail.*

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SMYRNA, February 1.

WE are still between hope and fear with respect to the future enterprises of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean. Nevertheless, the accounts received by some merchants give us room to hope that the above-mentioned fleet will only attack some of the Archipelago islands, particularly those by which the Porte is supplied with provisions for this capital.

Warsaw, March 18. A letter from Kaminieck, dated the 13th inst. mentions, that the Turks are strengthening afresh near Brailow and Kilia, and intend sending part of their army to Bender.

Ravenna, March 11. We have advice from the Levant, that 100 Turkish men of war, 18 of the first rate, were to have arrived in the Archipelago, but they are at anchor off Cape Sunium in the gulph of Egine. If this be true, we shall shortly hear some important news about them.

Borders of the Danube, March 20. From Constantinople we hear that the Janissaries have murdered their Aga, because he told them that they did not deserve their pay. They afterwards insulted the Mufti in the public street, crying out, "Procure us peace, or beat our enemies;" and the Mufti telling them, "That their Prophet was displeased with them," they made a very abusive and scurrilous reply.

Warsaw, March 24. There is a report that the Russians have taken the fortress of Bender by assault. Those who are fond of spreading false news, have now a fine opportunity of doing it; as the great inundations prevent the arrival of courriers. The waters have not been so high as at present for some years past.

LONDON, March 26.

Letters from Vienna contradict the reports in some of the foreign prints, that the Count of Ispahan had commenced hostilities against the Turks; on the contrary, a treaty of friendship is actually concluding between the Persians and Grand Signior.

By various accounts from the East, it appears, that by barbarities already practised by the Turks upon the Greeks, and other conquered people under the Turkish dominions, and the dread of much greater sufferings from the rage and resentment the success the Russian arms may occasion, they are ready in almost every place to revolt and rise against their oppressors.

The abovementioned circumstances having been foreseen by the Russian Ministry, they have taken all the necessary measures to avail themselves of them, in the expedition of their fleet into the Mediterranean, by furnishing arms and other military requisites, to enable the inhabitants of the Greek islands, and countries lying near the coast of the Archipelago to withstand the power of their present tyrannical government.

The Confederates of Poland since their late defeat by the Russians, we are told, being unable any longer to keep the field, now range the country, plundering and destroying whatever they can lay hands on.

It is reported, that a celebrated banker from Brussels is now in London, endeavouring to obtain from the relations of the unfortunate Duke of St. Alban's, who has for some years been a prisoner at Brussels, a sum of money to satisfy his Flemish creditors, and to obtain his discharge, which humane commission is likely to be attended with success, and at length, for the honour of his family, this long exiled Peer will be restored to his native country and dignity.

If a certain offensive paper should be condemned to be burnt by the common hangman, it is questioned whether it would not be doing it more honour than it deserves, for when the Scriptures were first translated into English, they and the translator were both burnt; and their fate is dignified by the Church with the title of martyrdom.

The Turks seem to be so little discouraged by their ill success in the last campaign, that, notwithstanding the destruction of their army on the banks of the Niester, the taking of their towns, and the disappointments which they every where met with, they shew not the least inclination to peace. On the contrary, the Grand Signior having held a great Divan at Constantinople, to have their advice, whether he should make peace with the Christians, or continue the war, all the members unanimously declared for war: and by a letter written by the Caimacan of Constantinople to the Seraskier of the Morea, it appears, that the Turks are drawing together the whole strength of their empire, to oppose the Russians; which, however, will probably but add to their confusion, and facilitate their overthrow, unless their arms be conducted with greater skill and courage than they have manifested hitherto.

They write from Leghorn, that a violent dysentery had lately broke out on board the Russian ships of war, which greatly thin'd their respective crews.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, March 23.

"A report prevails here, that orders are come from the War-office, for his Majesty's troops, now in Scotland, to hold themselves in readiness to march on a short warning, but we have not heard which route they are to take."

They write from Minorca, that several new forts are building there, and the militia of the island so well disposed, that it will be no easy matter to be surprized by any sudden invasion of an enemy, a subject of late much talked of at fort St. Philips.

From Leeds we learn, that the agents for the colonists are very assiduous in engaging woollen manufacturers to go to different parts of America.

What the E— of Ch——m said relating to the colonies in an august assembly, has been entirely misrepresented; his Lordship declared, that if the colonies carried matters too far, he would certainly oppose them.——The noble Lord has never asserted they did carry matters too far.

Private letters from Smyrna mention, that a Russian manifesto had just appeared there, and in most of the principal cities of Morea, Levant, and Peloponesus, promising in the name of her Czarish Majesty, full liberty of conscience, and the enjoyment of their antient rights and privileges to such provinces as intend to throw off the Turkish yoke.

April 7. Yesterday the Durham and Cumberland Petitions, for Redress of Grievances, were presented to his Majesty at St. James's, and received, but no Answer was returned; they were given to the Lords in waiting.

The charge set forth in a Petition, relative to an alledged embezzlement of a large sum of money, granted for the payment of the Militia of a certain county, has been deemed frivolous, vexatious, groundless, and highly injurious to the characters of an Agent and his Clerk; and the person who has brought the accusation has been ordered into custody.

'Tis reported an express is arrived over land from the Mediterranean, bringing an account that a Spanish man of war has had a very smart engagement with a ship belonging to Admiral Elphinstone's squadron off Cape de Gat, on her voyage to Port-Mahon, in which, 'tis said, the Spaniard's were obliged to sheer off; the particulars whereof are hourly expected.

We have received the following intelligence relative to the French funds:—"Of the loan proposed by the French King by the edict of the 16th of March, for raising about seven millions sterling (to answer the demand of some branches of the public funds, which, by order of the Court, hath stopped payment) not five hundred pounds of the money is yet subscribed; nor indeed is it to be wondered at. —The new Comptroller General of the finances, who by trade is an ecclesiastick, after the strange frolicks he has committed with public credit and national funds, must surely presume that the financiers, or monied men in France, have as much implicit confidence and faith in their temporal, as their clergy teaches them to have in their spiritual affairs: but as money matters admit of certain calculations, and a demonstration by figures, this ecclesiastic financier must be a most incorrect arithmetician to suppose the good people will subscribe to his new loan, when they can in the market, fluctuating as their funds are, lay out their money at thirty per cent. greater advantage. The General Assembly of the clergy are yet sitting, and have voted the King a free gift of 400,000l. sterling. This, with some other casual branches, is all the French Court is possessed of, to answer more than twenty-five millions sterling, of which payment is stopped, and now due to the national creditors."

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

We hear that on Wednesday last the D— of G——, attended by Lord N—, and others of the Ministry, took a view of Mr. Alderman Shakespear's Rope-walk, and made choice of a suit of his manufacture for their own particular uses.

April 10. It is confidently asserted at the West end of the town, that some material alterations will shortly take place in the government of all our American provinces.

The Matty, Moody, from South-Carolina, is stranded off Figuera bar; the vessel is condemned, and the cargo of 400 barrels of rice was saved, but damaged.

Yesterday the Middlesex Petition, Remonstrance, and Address, was presented to his Majesty at St. James's, by Messrs. Sawbridge and Townsend, Sheriffs for the county, which was received and given to the Lord in waiting, but no answer returned.

The same day the Petition from the county of Kent was presented to his Majesty by John Calcraft, Esq; Member for Rochester, and some other gentlemen.

Some people were very assiduous in procuring a Protest against the late Remonstrance of the city of Westminster.

Last night the question whether the duty on tea should be taken off in America, was debated in the Lower Room of the Robinhood Society, when there appeared on a division,

Against the repeal	124
For	52
Majority	72

The bill for determining controverted elections of members of the lower room, passed the upper room of the Robinhood Society yesterday,

It was said that there were not more than five or six dissentient voices to a late constitutional and popular resolve.

It is thought, in consequence of a late decision respecting contested elections, that some other measures will be carried into execution, which will render a diss——n of P——t totally unnecessary.

It is now generally believed, that the seals will be restored to Lord Camden.

It has been judged, from some late appearances, that a coalition of parties is at no great distance. The Marquis of R. and Lord M. Lord N. and the present Lord M——r, have visited of late, from whence it is concluded, that some political alliances are forming that will tend to reconcile the national disputes.

Yesterday it was expected that a certain civil Magistrate would have been interrogated, regarding his conduct in a particular affair; but by the desire of both parties, it was put off to Thursday the third of May.

On Friday last the parish officers and many of the inhabitants of a certain parish (all of whom were freeholders) waited on Mr. Wilkes, to know when the time of his imprisonment would expire; when they received for answer from himself, "On Tuesday the 27th of this month, at 12 o'clock at noon."

Mr. Wilkes, it is said, intends going to St. Bride's church, in the state-coach, with the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, on Wednesday the 28th instant.

Saturday morning last the lady of George Pitfield, Esq; of Fulham, was safely delivered of three children, two boys and a girl, who are, with their mother, likely to do well.

Friday afternoon eight noble peers, all in the minority, had a conference with his Majesty at St. James's.

We hear that on Friday Lord Cambden waited on a great personage at twelve o'clock at St. James's, with whom he had an hour's conference before the levee was open.

It is positively asserted, that L— N—— has declared publickly, that no fresh prosecution is intended against a popular gentleman.

It is also said, that the M——ry are so far from being desirous of continuing Mr. Wilkes's imprisonmen, that some late publications would have been taken notice of in a severe manner, had it not been conjectured that he was the author of them; and they are almost as averse to inflicting other punishment on him, as he is to being punished.

We are told, that each pane of the dome window in the new great room in the bank, cost no less than 14 guineas.

A curious stove, so constructed that nobody can perceive where the smoke makes its exit, and said to have cost upwards of 300l. is fixed in the three per cent. consol. office at the bank.

Last week at Mr. Harding's men were plowing in his grounds at Tottenham, the plough struck rather lower than common in the earth, and turned up a large quantity of broad pieces of gold of James I. and Charles I. quite fresh, as if just coined; some men dug afterwards with a pitchfork, and threw up at one stroke 18 of the above pieces, also a horn with some silver at the bottom; the whole amounting to upwards of 70l. value.

A few nights ago, the E. of C. having asserted in the upper club-room of the Robinhood, that the arrears of the c——l l——st were principally owing to the enormous sums expended in bribery and corruption at the late general el——n, the late p—m—r rose up, and said, that such a charge came with an ill grace from a man in whose ad———n the sums lavished at one general election exceeded those expended at the last by 170,000l.

Private letters from Turin mention, that some extraordinary matters are now transacting at that court, which would soon surprise the world. Other accounts say, that the King intended to retire to a monastery.

A few days ago a young lady of very large fortune, who had been clandestinely conveyed to France, and confined in a nunnery for some years, appeared in London, to the great confusion of her guardian, who has obsconded upon the occasion.

We are assured that more orders for goods to be sent from England to Quebec have been received within these few weeks than have been known since that important place has been in the possession of the English.

It is currently reported that seven ships of the line have sailed from Toulon, with troops on board, bound, as imagined, for the West-Indies.

The Delight, Capt. Milroy, of Liverpoole, is cut off upon the coast of Africa; and the captain and nine of the people killed. The vessel was afterwards retaken by capt. Fisher, of the Apollo, after killing thirty slaves, who had destroyed the greatest part of the cargo, and attempted to set the vessel on fire.

April 14. The Lord-Mayor, in speaking last Thursday of the unparalleled behaviour of three dissenting companies, among other things said, 'If the precepts of your Chief 'Magistrate are to be controlled, what need have you for 'a Chief Magistrate? If every master of a company has an 'absolute independent power over the Livery of his company, the power of your Lord-Mayor is at an end. Instead of one Lord-Mayor, you will then have sixty-four 'Lord-Mayors.'

Addressing himself to the Court, he asked, 'Whether 'the Common-hall, legally assembled, or a few men forming a Court of Assistants in any company, were to be 'deemed the sense of the city; and why the few who dissented did not appear openly in the hall, to oppose the 'measures then taken, and to give their reasons then for it.'

In recommending order upon an approaching day of festivity, he assured them, 'that nothing would disappoint 'and mortify their enemies so much as a quiet, orderly, 'and peaceable behaviour.' His Lordship observed, that 'though the law was slow, it was sure; and that, with law 'and the constitution on his side, he was ready to fight the 'enemies of both.' And concluded, by repeatedly requesting them to 'beware giving any pretence for introducing 'guards into the city, to cut the throats of themselves and 'their fellow-citizens.'

The Petition against a certain American Governor, we hear, has been censured by a great assembly, as groundless, vexatious, and scandalous.

April 16. They write from Paris, that the Receiver General of the public Revenues at Bourdeaux, having received an order to repair to the capital with what money he had collected, instead of complying with the said mandate, he is fled into some foreign country, and has carried all the specie he had raised along with him.

By advices from Bohemia, some very remarkable changes have lately taken place in the face of that country; a large part of the mountains having separated and removed, with the trees and shrubs growing upon them, to a considerable distance, where, however, the latter still preserve their natural positions and the external surface of the earth does not seem to have undergone any change. In other parts the ground has sunk several feet; and some of these alterations having happened near Carlsband, it is much feared the source of those famous baths may suffer by them. We have no account of any earthquake happening at that time.

It was on Friday said that a great personage was reconciled to the E— T—— through the intercession of the M—— of R——.

Mr. Alderman Trecothick's name was omitted in the account of the persons present at the Common-Hall. He was the first magistrate who entered the Hall, and was one of the gentlemen referred to by the Lord Mayor in his Speech, who supported him in the House of Commons.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) May 3.

By Captain Catlin, who arrived here Yesterday, and called at Dominica the 26th of last Month, we have the Pleasure to learn, that Col. Joseph Glover's Schooner, lately run away with from this Province, has been seized there; that Jordan and his Accomplices were confined in Gaol, and the Schooner, with the Negroes on board, under the Care of the Mate of Capt. Solomon Gibb's Sloop of this Port.

BOSTON, *May* 17, 1770.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Marblehead, on the 10th inst. a number of votes passed. They chiefly respect a continuation of the Non-importation agreement: That the goods that should arrive, which were shipped on account of the partial repeal, be re-shipped, and application made to the town for the payment of the freight, &c. &c. Also an agreement was come into to prevent drinking any India tea: The Committee having reported, that 718 heads of families have generously signed the same, only *seventeen* refused; seven of whom, afterwards came in, and the remaining ten, were advertised in the Essex Gazette. Those who shall continue to drink tea, are to be recorded in the clerk's office, and publickly advertised.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

Capt. M'Culloch, in 26 days from Pensacola, informs, that Lieut. Governor Brown had left that place for England, about 6 or 7 weeks before; that about 250 troops were arrived there from Augustine; that the troops from New-York were not arrived when he sailed; he also informs, that General O'Rialy had left New-Orleans with all the troops (except about 4 or 500) for the Havannah, and that numbers of those troops left at New-Orleans, were daily deserting from that garrison.

By Capt. Hanle from Jamaica we learn, that on the 6th of January his Majesty's sloop of war the Jamaica, was cast away on the Colleradoes, on her passage from that island for Pensacola; and that on the 24th ult. as he came out, he saw a Spanish sloop going into Port Royal with her crew.

Capt. Hanle informs, that they were under no apprehensions there of a visit from the Spaniards; that martial law was proclaimed for a few days, during the Easter holidays, as customary, but was taken off before he sailed.

Capt. Young, from the Bay of Honduras, advises, that a large ship, called the St. Elizabeth, commanded by Capt. Wilson, and

bound from Jamaica for London, loaded with dry goods, was cast away on the 31ſt of March, on Glover's Reef; the people ſaved, and the next day ſeveral boats, ſchooners, &c. went from the Bay, in ſearch of the wreck, in order to get what they could from her.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

On Friday the 25th Ult a Number of Tranſports, with the 29th Regiment on board, from Boſton, by the Way of Providence, arrived here, and the next Day ſailed for New-Jerſey, where they are to be quartered in the Room of the 26th Regiment lately arrived here from that Colony, (where they have been quartered for near 3 Years,) and now quartered in the Barracks in this City. The Behaviour of this Regiment, at New-Brunſwick, Perth-Amboy and Elizabeth-Town, where they were quartered, has done them great Honour. Juſt before their Departure, genteel Addreſſes from ſundry of the Magiſtrates and principal Inhabitants of New-Brunſwick, and the Corporation of Elizabeth-Town, were preſented to Colonel Templar, Commander and Charles Preſton, Eſq; Major of the Regiment, acknowledging the peaceable and orderly Behaviour of the Officers and Soldiers in general, and the Harmony, which thro' the Care and Prudence of the Commanding Officers, had ſubſiſted between the Inhabitants and the Soldiery.

To theſe Addreſſes, Col. Templar and Major Preſton made very polite Anſwers, complimenting the Inhabitants on their good Diſpoſition towards the Troops, which had made the Interpoſition of the Officers to preſerve Harmony entirely unneceſſary, &c.

During the 2 Years and 10 Months that theſe Troops (160 Men were quartered at New-Brunſwick, only 2 Men have died, (1 of whom an accidental Death), and during the Time upwards of 30 Children have been born in the Barracks. The other Diviſions, at Perth-Amboy and Elizabeth-Town, have been equally healthy and equally prolific.

To the PRINTER.

IT is univerſally allow'd, becauſe proved by the Experience of all Ages and Nations, that the Strength and Riches of any Country conſiſts in, and is proportionable to the Number of Inhabitants it contains. This is too well known to need any Proof here. But then it muſt be underſtood to mean ſuch Inhabitants as ſupport themſelves by their own honeſt Labour, not drawing their Support from the Labours of others, to their Impoveriſhment, but contributing to the public Good, at leaſt as much as they receive from it,—For if they do not, ſo far as they fall ſhort, they are dead Weights upon the Community, and inſtead of being beniſicial, are Nuſances to Society. Whether they ſhall be one or the other of theſe, depends almoſt entirely upon their Education, or Manner of bringing up. It is therefore a Matter of very high Importance to any State, to encourage Population, but ſtill higher to eſtabliſh a Plan of Education, whereby every Individual may be made to promote the Intereſt of the State. And this I conceive may ſo eaſily be done, that I am ſurpriſed I have not before ſeen it propoſed. It is well known that nothing has ſo great a Tendency to prevent Matrimony, and conſequently Propagation, as the Difficulty of ſupporting a Family of Children. On that Account alone, Thouſands of honeſt induſtrious People chooſe to live ſingle, rather than be the Means of introducing a helpleſs Progenery, without the Means of ſupporting them, ſo that they would be expoſed to Want and Wretchedneſs, and likely to become burdens to themſelves and Nuiſances to Society. But if Means were provided, whereby the poor and others who chooſe it, might be eaſed of the Trouble and Expence of maintaining their Children and at the ſame Time might be aſſured that thoſe Children would be well provided, taken Care of and brought up, in an honeſt virtuous and induſtrious Manner, ſo that they would be uſeful Members of Society in this World, and have the moſt comfortable Proſpect of eternal Happineſs in the next; I imagine there would be very few Perſons, of proper Age to be found, who would be unmarried, and conſequently Propagation would be almoſt infinitely increaſed,—and that herd of miſerable wretched Children, whoſe Infancy is ſpent in Poverty and Ignorance, and their riper Years in the Practice of every Vice, till Death, probably an untimely one, puts a Period to a miſerable Life, would no more be ſeen among us.——I propoſe therefore, that in every Britiſh Colony, one or more Hoſpitals erected and ſupported at the public Expence, be provided, under proper Regulations, for the Reception, Maintenance and Education of all Children, whoſe Parents chooſe to place them there, till they had received a virtuous, induſtrious Education, and were at proper Age to be bound out,—Unleſs their Parents chooſe to reclaim them, paying the Hoſpital the Charge that had been incurred. The public Expence that would attend this Scheme would be abundantly made up, by the Increaſe of virtuos and induſtrious People, who otherwiſe might not have had a being, or have been uſeleſs Burdens upon the Community.

This Hint may ſuffice for the preſent,—I leave it to be improved upon, and am convinced it will be found, upon due deliberation, to be a Matter of great Importance to the Public.

O.

To be SOLD or LEASED, for a Term of YEARS,

FOUR Lots of Ground, lying at the Ship Yards: Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe or leaſe the above, may inquire of the Printer. Alſo to be ſold, A likely Molatto Boy of 18 Years of Age, can do all Kind of Houſe-work, is ſold for want of Employ. 29 3t

Wants a Place,

A Young Man who can be well recommended, is willing to wait on a Gentleman, and has been uſed to tend at Table.

(29 3t) Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

Upon as reaſonable Terms, as they ſold before the Agreement for not importing Goods from Great Britain,—at

ABEEL and BYVANCK's,

Near Coenties-Market,

A conſiderable Aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—

AS ALSO,

BEST Powder,
German Steel,
Bar Iron,
24d. Nails by the Caſk,
Do. ſorted, by the ſmaller Quantity, at the uſual Price,
Copperas,
Allum,
Chalk by the Ct.
Bar Lead,
Iron Pots and Kettles, equal to the Holland,
Large Iron Tea Kettles,
Do. Stew Pans,
Do. Dripping Pans,
Do. Skillets, Dogs, Waggon and Cart Boxes,
Iron and Box Coffee Mills,
Butter by the Firkin,
Chiſels ſorted, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported from Great Britain, and at a leſs Price.

They have alſo finiſhing off, at the Manufactory in this Province, a large Parcel of Sithes, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported.

N B. They receive Pennſylvania Money in Payment for Goods. 22—

JAMES RIVINGTON,
BOOKSELLER,

Facing the Coffee-Houſe Bridge,—Has the following Novels, Books of Inſtruction, Amuſement, &c. to ſell;

THE Sentimental Journal.
The Continuation of do.
The Farmer's Son of Kent.
The Farmer's Daughter of Eſſex.
The Citizen of the World.
The Fair American.
The Cottage.
The Hiſtory of Lady Caroline and Lady Frances Stroud, by Miſs Miniſes.
The Exemplary Mother.
The Woman of Honour.
The Polite Lady, for Miſſes at Boarding School.
Eliza Muſgrove.
Emily Montagu, by the Author of Julia Mandeville.
The New CLARISSA.
Eliza.
Miſs Somerville.
The Surpriſes of Love.
Commodore Byron's late Voyage round the World.
Clariſſa.
Sir Charles Grandiſon.
Ruffhead's Life of Mr. Pope.
The Meſſiah.
The Death of Abel.
The Curioſities of Ireland, with Cuts.
The Elements of Criticiſm.
The Spirit of Laws.
The celebrated D. Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles the 5th.
Lord Littleton's Hiſtory of Henry the Second.
Salmon's Geographical Grammar.
Langhorne's Conſtantia and Theodoſius.
A new Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, by Mortimer.
The North-Briton, fourth Volume.
Patty Saunders.
Beliſarius.
The Vicar of Wakefield.
Letters on the Hiſtory of England, by Lords Orrery and Littleton.
The Perſian Letters, by Monteſquieu.
The Man of 40 Crowns,
Princeſs of Babylon, and
Sincere Huſon, by Voltaire.
The young Lady's Magazine.
Pope's Eſſay on Man.
The New Plays and Farces.
Baretti's Travels to Italy.
Sharp's Travels thro' do.
The Sailor's Letters.
Barford Abbey.
The Unexpected Wedding.
Louiſa Mildmay.
The Academy of Plays.
Miſs Pitſborough.
Alicia Montagu.
The Idler. by the Author of the Rambler.
Maſon's Poems, Elfrida Caractacus, &c.
Indiana Danby.
Hudibraſs.
Memoirs of Corſica.
Hawkeſworth's Telemachus.
Dr. Blackſton's Commentaries on the Laws of England.
Horſman's Conveyancer.
Prieſtley on Government.
D. Smollett's Adventures of an Atom.

Alſo the fineſt Vermilion Wafers.
Singleton's Gaffs for Cock-fighting,
And his beſt Cork Screws.

MENS GLOVES for FUNERALS.

AND

KEYSER's PILLS.

29 3t

RUSSIA DUCK of the beſt Quality, being white and very heavy, to be ſold, at a very low Price, for Cash, at the Houſe of URIAH HENDRICKS, near the Cuſtom-Houſe. 28 3t

For BRISTOL,
The SHIP
ELLEN,
JOHN CLARK, MASTER;

WILL ſail about the Middle of next Month: For Freight or Paſſage, agree with ſaid Maſter, on board, at Cruger's Wharf; where the Ship may be ſeen, calculated for the conveniency of Accommodation of Paſſengers, equal to any Ship belonging to this Port.

May 24th. 29 3t

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of *Pot-Baker's-Hill*,

Sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, wholeſale and retale, at the loweſt Prices, viz.

LONG French Corks,
Short and long ditto,
Beſt Velvet ditto,
Common fine do.
Phial do.
With all Sorts of common Corks,
Brewers do.
Cork Soles for Shoes,
Corks for Womens Clogs,
Swimming Corks,
Jar, Stone, Muſtard and Snuff Bottle Corks,
Floats for Fiſhing Nets.

N. B. Cork Jackets of different Prices, for ſwimming, which has ſaved many from drowning, Bottle Corks at 2s. per Bag. 26 29

EXCELLENT CHEESE,

Juſt imported from——Ireland.

RUn-away *from the Subſcriber in Stratford, in Connecticut, on the 7th May, a Negro Man, nam'd Jack, of a middling Stature, pretends to be a Surgeon, his fore Teeth out, with a large under Lip, goes a little leaning forward, and is left Handed: Had on or took with him, a darkiſh coloured Broadcloth Coat, and double breaſted ſhort red Jocket, and Leather Breeches, and alſo a Pair blue Cloth Breeches; a Pair of Pumps, and a thick Pair of Shoes, and Beaver Hat. The ſaid Negro ſtole from his Maſter, three Half Johannes's, Six Dollars, and a roan Mare, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder with the Letter S, with a Croſs on the Middle of it, with a Star on her Forehead, with a good breaſted Saddle and Bridle.——Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Negro, and bring him and the Mare to his Maſter, or without the Mare, if ſhe is not to be found, ſhall have Seven Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid by the Subſcriber. All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are forbid to carry off the ſaid Negro, or harbour him, as they will be proſecuted to the utmoſt Rigour of the Law. Dated in Stratford, May 12th, 1770.*

ISAAC WELLS.

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very beſt of Bar Iron, by the beſt Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not ſuperior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,

Caſt Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be ſold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can ſupply any Gentlemen on ſhort Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Walter & Thomas Buchanan & Co.

COTTON and linen check handkerchiefs, men's black ribb'd worſted ſtockings, flower'd gauze aprons, and ſtript lawn, together with a few pipes; hogſhead and quarter caſks of choice old Madeira and Teneriff wines; pickled ſalmon in tierces and barrels, liver oil in barrels, tamarinds in kegs, and Liſbon ſalt, at 2s. per water meaſure buſhel. 28 3t

JOSEPH ALLICOCKE,

IS REMOVED

To ROTTEN-ROW,

Next Door to Mr. Jacobus Van Zandt's, and near the Coffee-Houſe, where he continues to ſell as good as uſual,

MADEIRA, Port, Liſbon and Teneriff wines, claret, Frontinack and other ſweet wines, rheniſh, arrack, excellent old Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, French Brandy, Geneva; ſalad oil in bottles, velvet corks, teas, ſugars, coffee, pepper, chocolate, &c. &c. And will be thankful for the continuance of the favour of his Cuſtomers. 28 3t

BOLTON.

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he is removed to the NEW-YORK ARMS, in the Broad-Way, lately kept by Mr. George Burns, where his utmoſt Endeavours will be exerted to give Satisfaction to every Gentleman who may be pleaſed to frequent his Houſe, which is repairing, and will be greatly improved.

The Stables which will be repaired, with Stalls for 30 Horſes, are let to JAMES WATERMAN, whoſe conſtant Attention will be employed to oblige Gentlemen in that Department.

ALL *Perſons having any Demands on Peter Clopper, are deſired to call and receive immediate Payment; and all thoſe that are indebted to him, are alſo deſired to come and make Payment, before the 1ſt of Auguſt, in order to prevent Trouble.*

N B. He has on Hand, a general Aſſortment of dry Goods, which he will ſell at prime Coſt, as he intends to quit the Buſineſs of dry Goods. 28 3t

LATELY imported, and to be ſold exceeding cheap for caſh only, by JOHN KEATING, at his ſtore between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip; a parcel of low priced 7d. wide Iriſh linens,——with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours,
Shalloons, durants & tammies.
Hair and worſted pluſhes of different colours.
Fuſtians, ſilk twiſt and mohair.
Beſt twiſt and metal buttons.
Broad and narrow binding.
Knee garters, ſilk laces.
A great variety of the moſt faſhionable ribbons.
Black laces, gymps and bugles.
Thread and blond lace.
Gauſes and gauſe handkerchiefs.
Cambricks and lawns.
Ghenting and long lawns.
Red and check linen handkerchiefs.
Check linen, dowlas and diaper.
Table cloths of different ſizes.
Clouting diaper,
Bed bunts of different ſizes,
Cottons, cotton chintzes and callicoes,
Perſians, taffaties and luteſtrings, modes, pelongs & ſattins of all colours.
Fans or ſabbath-day coolers.
All ſorts of ladies cloaks and Hatts.
Leather and worſted mitts.
Men's, women's, boys, and girls worſted ſtockings.
Breeches patterns of all colours.
Hoſe's and Briſtol ſhoes.
Men's ſtout ſhoes.
Beſt New-York made beaver Hats.
Beſt raiſins in caſks,
Good ſnuff. Lampblack.
Log wood and red wood.

And ſeveral other articles, to tedious to mention, with a neat aſſortment of milinary in the greateſt taſte.

Likewiſe at ſaid KEATING's may be had paſteboard, Wrapping paper, preſs paper, catridge do. ſheathing do. printing do and writing do. all of this country manufacture: Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all ſorts of ſtays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waiſtcoats, German jackets and ſlips, after the neateſt and beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. Any Ladies uneaſy in their ſhapes, he likewiſe fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing miſſes, inclin'd to caſts and riſings in their hips and ſhoulders, he likewiſe prevents, by methods approved of by the ſociety of ſtay-makers, in London: he acquires the firſt faſhions of the court of London, by a correſpondent he has ſettled there. He has had the honour of working for ſeveral ladies of diſtinction, both in England and in this city, with univerſal applauſe, and flatters himſelf he gave entire ſatisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in theſe parts, for neatneſs and true fitting.

N. B. The ſaid Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and ſells his bone at the loweſt price. He returns his ſincere thanks to all his good and kind cuſtomers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any diſtance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, oppoſite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 10—

To be SOLD,

By PETER THOMPSON,

At PECK's-SLIP,

OARS,—Tar,—Turpintine,—Spirits of Turpintine,—Caſtile Soap,—Brandy,—Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c, &c. 9—

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK diſtill'd rum, Weſt-India ditto, by the hogſhead or barrel, cordials of the beſt quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63-